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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Yes, Restore Every One of These Pen-

Of one measure of pension expansion now before Congress THE SUN declares its approval without hesitation or qualification. We refer to a bill introduced in the Senate this week by Mr. HANSBROUGH of North Dakota, who is a member of the Committee on Pensions at that end of the Capitol. The Hansbrough bill provides that all pensions suspended by reason of enlistment in the army or navy during the war with Spain shall be renewed, the renewals to run from

the dates of discharge. The need of such legislation emphasizes a fact creditable to human nature of the American sort.

When hostilities with Spain began many veterans of the Civil War who were drawing pensions under the liberal and comprehensive laws existing, burned to get to the front and fight again for the Stars and Stripes. They applied for enlistment in the Army, in the Navy and in the Marine Corps. They could not get in because they were pensioners. Technically they were invalids, unfit to fight. So they flung away their pensions just as soldiers going to battle fling away impedimenta, and thus they got themselves enlisted.

The record of these ardent spirits and disinterested patriots is an honor to the country. We care nothing about any question as to the character of the earlier legislation which had treated them as disabled or invalid soldiers. They were legally and legitimately in possession of an income from the Pension Bureau, and they surrendered it gladly in order to march or sail once more under the old flag.

Back on the list with them, every one of

French Ministry's Campaign Against Catholics.

Evidently the French Cabinet headed by M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU is in earnest in its avowed intention to ruin the educational institutions conducted by the Jesuits and other Catholic teachers. It proposes to attain its end by compelling all candidates for places under the Government to pass to the State. A bill to that effect has been before the Education Commission for some time, and testimony for and against the measure has been heard. As the proposal has provoked violent opposition even from Republicans, it is worth while to consider the arguments advanced on both sides.

The motive which has prompted the course pursued by the French Government is sufficiently obvious. Since the Anti-Semitic agitation became active in France. and especially since the beginning of the movement for a revision of the sentence pronounced against DREYFUS by his first court-martial, the Radicals and Socialists have become convinced that the true generators of the clerico-military reaction are to be found in the secondary schools controlled by the religious orders. It is true that a member of the Rennes court DREYFUS, and also an officer who has been decorated despite the unflinching testimony which he gave in favor of the accused, were both graduates of Jesuit colleges; but these, according to the party now preponderant in the French Chamber, are exceptions. According to that party's principal spokesmen, the Premier and the Minister of Public Instruction, it has become for the French Republic a matter of self-preservation that its official servants, at all events for a period of three years at least, shall receive their secondary education in institutions which instil respect for the ideals and interests of the State In his examination before the Education Commission, M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU contended that the proposed measure was in no teach, or of the right of parents to select sons, he said, would still be at liberty to set up secondary schools, and parents would be able to send their children where they chose; the only change intended was that the State should insist upon the fulfilment of certain conditions by those who wished to be employed by it. The conditions would be that three years should be spent in State secondary schools.

ponents of the bill were not met success fully by its advocates. It was pointed out, for example, that Bishops and priests as well as Ambassadors and Governors of the greater colonies, were among the persons paid by the State. The Ministers replied that they had in mind only pub-He places properly so-called, but they were unable to give a definition of the point at which the application of the bill should end. To the question whether three years of study in State secondary schools would be required of barristers, the Ministers at first replied in the negative, but they were afterward compelled to admit that barristers who aspired to become Magistrates would have to provide themselves with the necessary certificates. Another opponent of the Min Isterial programme pointed out that the effect of the bill would be to punish children for the action of the parents who sent them to private schools. The Premier could not dispute the force of this objection, but insisted that every law must have

Some of the objections urged by the one

Resistance to the bill is offered not only by Republic, is convinced that the defects and ing out that the bill assailed the rights of | but strenuously deny his inference that parents, and would result in the creation | alcohol is probably a food. of a caste of pariahs, who, without any project advocated by the Ministry was the the results known, they will be examined his party in two if he did, and lose his own attendance, but it fell of."

edge, had been undertaken against the liberties of Frenchmen for a hundred years. Thus to assail the liberties guaranteed by the public law of the country was nothing less, he said, than an attack upon the Republic and upon France itself. In the face of such a peril, M. DE MARCÈRE Was

ready, he added, to sink all minor political differences and to appeal to every upright and far-sighted man to withstand the destruction of rights which constituted the sole protection against the dangers to be apprehended at the hands of Jacobin and Socialist demagogues. In pursuance of the position taken by M. DE MARCÈRE, an energetic protest against the proposed measure is in course of organization all over France, based upon the following averment: Contributing of our blood and of our means, subject to and sharing in all the burdens of public taxation, we, citizens of France, convinced that liberty should not be restricted in its use to the appearance of its name on the public walls, demand that what we hold to be the most dear and sacred of our liberties, the liberty, namely, of a parent to rear his children according to his conscience, be allowed to every citizen in full, free and unfettered enjoyment, as his natural and common right."

The question, in a word, which has now divided France in two antagonistic camps, is whether the State is to be allowed to become master of the minds of children for "the purpose of public utility," to use the Ministerial phrase, or whether the initial and essential control of a child's education shall be reserved to the father of the family. Obviously, at the bottom of this question, lies the fundamental difference between socialism and individualism, although the difference for some Frenchmen may be disguised by the fact that the Jacobins, who profess to be individualists, support the Ministerial measure.

A Temperance Attack on Prof. Atwater.

The announcement made last summer of the results obtained by Prof. W. O. ATWATER of Weslevan University from certain experiments with alcohol upon the living human body has created alarm and distress among the advocates of temperance to what would seem a needless degree. The account of the investigations first became public in the middle of June, and in August the Northfield Summer Conference of Christian Workers became convinced that it constituted "an attack on the cause of temperance" and appointed a committee to request from the churches "immediate, definite and emphatic action to meet this attack." One form of the combined action is the publication of a pamphlet entitled: 'An Appeal to Truth." This, together with a circular letter requesting that its evidence of Prof. ATWATER's errors be laid before the public, has been sent to THE SUN.

How widespread the agitation is among temperance people is shown by the organizations presenting the "Appeal" to the public, which include "A Committee chosen at the Northfield Conference of Christian three years in a secondary school belonging | Workers; the Advisory Board of the National Temperance Societies representing the following organizations-Independent Order of Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Woman's Christian Tem perance Union, Anti-Saloon League, National Temperance Society; the Presbyterian Woman's Temperance Association; the Permanent Committee on Temperance of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States; the Permanent Committee on Temperance of the Presbyterian Church of the United States; the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society; the National Department of Scientific Temperance In-

Partisan National Woman's Christian Temperance Union." The pamphlet purports to be "an analysis martial, who voted for the acquittal of of Prof. ATWATER'S statements regarding the nutritive value of alcohol in Bulletin 69, based upon the results of recent scien tific investigation." It contains a good deal of matter bearing on the general subject of intemperance which is irrelevant to the question at issue and is marred by unwarranted insinuations against Prof. ATWATER. The arguments that are pertinent are of two kinds, those directed against the accuracy of the scientific results obtained by Prof. ATWATER and those refuting certain criticisms he has made of schoolbooks on physiology and of the expressions of temperance advocates. It may be well to recall the facts that concern

struction in Public Schools; and the Non-

Dr. ATWATER, Professor of Chemistry at Wesleyan University, for some years past way a limitation of the right of freedom to has been conducting novel and interesting experiments on the chemical action of difthe teachers of their children. Private per- ferent foods upon the human body. He has devised ingenious apparatus and means of taking delicate measurements, and has been fortunate enough to find persons willing to subject themselves to irksome and protracted tests instead of being obliged to draw deductions from experiments on guinea pigs, rabbits or other animals, as is done in other laboratories. The facts to be ascertained were about heat, about the chemical and physical effects of food on the body considered as a machine, and not about its pathological, ethical or social influence. Among the body fuels examined was alcohol, and from his observations Prof. Ar-WATER came to the conclusion that, with many qualifications, alcohol acted on the body as a food. The substance of his statements is given, with a commentary, in the

"Appeal to Truth." "1. Prof. ATWATER says his experiments proved that alcohol is oxidized in the body. This is not denied. but it does not prove alcohol to be a food. Many poisons besides alcohol are exidized in the body. 2. The Middletown experiments are said to prove that alcohol in being oxidized in the body furnishes energy. This again is not denied, but it proves

nothing in favor of alcohol because its injurious action at the same time far outweighs the value of the energy it liberates, as is the case with other poisons oxidized in the body. "3. Prof. ATWATER claims that in his experiments

alcohol protected the materials of the body from consumption just as effectively as corresponding amounts of sugar, starch and fat. But this is not supported by his own figures in the tables of his official Bulletin dit."

Four professors, quoted by the "Appeal," some inconveniences, and that the good of have examined Prof. ATWATER'S figures fund is less than was hoped. Coin Harvey the proposed measure would outweigh its and find that they do not fully bear out his conclusion. Their testimony seems directed against the exactness of the comparison the Ciericals, but also, as we have said, by with sugar and starch rather than against manner and is well fitted to pass the hat. veteran Republicans. M. DE MARCÈRE, who the statement that alcohol provides to the is now a Senator and was a Minister of the | materials of the body a large degree of protection from consumption. They criticise mischiefs of the projected measure greatly | the conclusion as too sweeping, without preponderate over any benefits that might | disproving its substantial accuracy. With accrue from it. The Comte DE MUN ad- this exception, therefore, the authors of dressed a letter to M. DE MARCERE, point- | the "Appeal" accept Prof. ATWATER'S tests,

Prof. ATWATER is going on with his experifault of their own, would be rendered | ments. He was the first to assert that those ineligible for Government employment. In | made were too brief and too few to be decireply, M. DE MARCÈRE declared that the sive. When the investigation is ended and

urements or the methods are wrong and in that case the mistakes will be shown up by chemists and physicists. There can be no doubt, however, of the importance of the investigation, and every new fact that Prof. ATWATER can discover or determine with regard to the action of alcohol on the body will be of value, particularly to those who are fighting against the evils of drink.

It is not so much his scientific researches however, that have brought down on Prof. ATWATER the wrath of the temperance organizations, as his objection to the misstatements made with regard to alcohol in the physiology taught in the schools and from the pulpit and temperance platform. His statement regarding a specific book is confessed and not avoided in the "Appeal." His protest against the assertion that "alcohol is not a food but a poison," in schoolbooks and from the pulpit as being contrary to the teaching of the latest research has caused the greatest irritation. It is met in the "Appeal" by quotations from many eminent authorities, to which doubtless as many eminent authorities can be opposed on the other side. The question is at least an open one and should be decided in the laboratory rather than by the dictionary or by objurgation. Save as an expression of opinion based on his investigations, or as an explanation of the attack now made upon him, Prof. ATWATER'S remarks on the subject need not be connected with his experiments. That in the main he holds the same views with regard to temperance that are held by the less fanatical of his assailants appears from the original report of his investigations printed in THE SUN of June 14, 1899.

Better Let Capt. Cook Alone!

The statement attributed to Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn, that he was responsible for that ship's curious loop at Santiago, has made more mixed and awkward the burden of the newspapers committed to Rear Admiral Schley. We observe particularly at the moment the struggles of the Atlanta Constitution.

If these newspapers will steady their minds a bit, they will see that, so far as SCHLEY is concerned, no statement from Capt. Cook can be important. The reason for this is that SCHLEY has from the beginning accepted the loop as his own, both in his letter to the Senate of Feb. 18, 1899, and in his speech before the Republican Club of New York five days earlier. Whatever was in Cook's mind at the time of action, it certainly could not have been in SCHLEY'S mind that Cook was a factor in the episode. "'Hard-a-port with your helm!' shouted SCHLEY," were the words of the Associated Press report published nine days after the battle, sent by the reporter described as having been at SCHLEY's elbow.

How does the theory of Cook's ordering the loop go with the Schley partisans' gush as to their favorite's generosity to his subordinates? If the loop which SCHLEY describes in his letter to the Senate as "the crucial and deciding feature of that combat" was Cook's, would SCHLEY have failed to say so in this important report, and to admit that the victory was due to Cook, instead of treating it as his own?

SCHLEY has credited the loop to himself; he has given two reasons for exc cuting it, and an official document put by Lieutenant-Commander Hopgson on the records of the Government shows that SCHLEY, in endeavoring to have the public believe the reason preferred by himself, has been guilty of fraud. These facts are independent of Capt. Cook.

Sooner or later the newspapers which have so frantically upheld Rear Admiral SCHLEY will awaken to SCHLEY's unworthiness and chicanery, condemn the cringing shamelessness that does not ask for a Cour of Inquiry to remove the stigma of dis grace that the official record puts upon him, and help to clean from the fair name of the American Navy the spot of Schleyism.

The Colonel Among the Philistines.

Col. BRYAN has in the State of New York two sets of supporters—the voluntary or Chicago platform Democrats and the involuntary, consisting of much of Tammany and the organization Democrats generally. The managers are bound to be regular. The State Committee has formally consented to Bryanism. The Hon. RICHARD CROKER was a Bryanite in good and regular standing when he sailed for England, and it seems safe to assume that he will continue in an edifying frame of mind until after the election. He and the rest of the Democratic bigwigs want to have the regular label, but there is no heartiness in their adherence to BRYAN, and he knows it. His immediate henchmen in the State are at least sufficiently suspicious of the lukewarm Bryanites. Their suspicion will increase when their hero comes here, walks into the parlor of the Democratic Club and is otherwise exposed to the webs and snares of the enemy. For New York is still the enemy's country to Col. BRYAN. He has to be wary in treating with many members of his own party; and the war of dinners, the contest between the virtuous one-dollar Jeffersonians and the pampered ten-dollar plutocrats, is liable to blaze out again at any minute.

It is said that one object of Col. BRYAN'S Eastern pilgrimage is the selection of a candidate for Vice-President. It is permitted to doubt the truth of this report, for so many majestic statesmen, from JAMES STEPHEN HOGG in Texas to George FRED WILLIAMS in Massachusetts, are chasing this butterfly, that the Colonel may well hesitate to favor any particular candidate. Even if the New Yorkers should choose GUGGENHEIMER OF SULZER OF DANFORTH. will the Populists of the West and South look kindly upon a man from "Wall Street? We dare say that the Colonel would like to stir up the Eastern Democrats to unstrap their pocketbooks. The financial department at Chicago finds collections rather slow. The Jeffersonian five-cent cigar was too robust even for Bryanites who did not call the Chicago piatform too rank. The number of Democrats willing to give a dollar a month to the national campaign is no longer the secretary of that Democratic treasury. Now is the time to sub scribe, and the Colonei has a persuasive Are the Eastern Democratic plutocrats really sincere in desiring to be considered accepted Bryanites? Then let their cheque | where else.

books get to work! The Hon. ELLIOT DANFORTH of Bainbridge and the Democratic Executive Committee wants to have silver switched off, and anti-imperialism and anti-Trusts made the main issues. Mr. CROKER is Dakota and other parts of the West. deeply grieved by Trusts. Col. BRYAN will find plenty of New York Democrats who long to have him drop or slur over

most audacious which, within his knowl- critically by competent scientific men. It State and probably others. He can't throw may be that the instruments or the meas- away what little strength he has for the sake of satisfying Democrats of doubtful

loyalty in a Republican State. Besides, he is an imperialist, although not at present as to the Philippines; and there is no political issue in the Trusts. The Colonel may not be the wisest of men, but he is wiser than the New York Democrats who want him to change his policy.

The Long Boats of the Streets.

Enlargement of our street cars brings up or consideration the question whether they are sufficiently manned. The use of electricity to move the car and of air to stop it makes the work of the driver, or motorman, much less than it was in the day of horses, although, of course, the greater speed attained nowadays requires a more observant and alert operator to guard against accidents. But the duties of the man at the back of the car, the conductor, have so expanded that it is doubtful whether he can perform them satisfactorily unaided.

The cars running in the most important thoroughfares are very long. There is such a distance from the back to the front that it is impossible for one man struggling through the crowds to collect all the fares and give the starting signals without danger to any one. Some people, also, want the rear door kept closed, another duty for the conductor. From the conductor's need of constantly passing in and out of the car these rear doors are open nearly all the time.

A motorman for the front, a fare-taker for the interior and a starter for the rear are not too big a crew for the long cars to carry.

Col. BRYAN is to make one of his rare atterances in Baltimore to-morrow night. The Maryland Democratic Association and others of the faithful have prepared to welcome him oyously. The Democrats of the House of Delegates are calmer. Yesterday they knocked out a resolution which called the matchless one "the recognized leader of Democracy in the United States," and they ironically referred to the Committee on Federal Relations a reso lution inviting him to make a speech to them. Can such things be? The Money Power must be conspiring against the Colonel again.

A pleasant reminder of the past comes from the action of the Pennsylvania Legislature in arranging to restore the lost, disintegrated or buried monuments that marked Mason and Dixon's line. Two English engineers, CHARLES MASON and JEREMIAH DIXON, drew this line a few years before the Revolution. Some years ago it signified the bloody chasm between North and South, but to-day, through the blessing of time and the wave of national feeling set in motion by the Spanish war, it is only what it was originally, the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The Fusionists of Kansas are talking about the Hon. JOHN W. BREIDENTHAL of that State as the most senseless and fit man to be the candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with BEYAN. Treading brutally on a number of Eastern toes, these practical persons ask: What is the use of nominating an Eastern man? The East will do nothing for us; why should we do anything for the East? The South and West will give BRYAN whatever votes he gets. Then take a Southern or Western man for Vice-President." Kansas little knows what great designs Col. BRYAN and the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS have against the

Mrs. Fiske Joins Anti-Vivisectionists. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The anual meeting of the New York State Anti-Vivisection Society, was held at Saugerties, on Jan. 16.

The officers elected for the year were as follows: President, John Vedder, M. D.; First Vice-President, Rensselaer Potts; Second Vice-President, Luigi Galvani Doane, M. D.; Secretary, Anna Sargent Turner; Treasurer, Grace F. Reed. This society has, during the past two years, arranged for 263 lectures and addresses, on the subject of vivisection.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, the celebrated actress, has recently become a member of the New York State Anti-Vivisection Society.

ANNA SARGENT TURNER Sec'y N. Y. State Anti-Vivisection Societ Saugerties, Jan. 17.

Barbara Frietchie True.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: In THE SUN an. da letter appears by L. J. W. headed "The Barbara Frietchie Legend." The writer claims it to be a pity to knock over an idol, especially when in the form of an American flag, but feels it necessary to do so, and goes on to give as a reason his remen brance of a visit to Frederick city four years ago and a conversation with a man whose name, he does no istinctly recollect and who claimed to be a sexton and a nephew of Whittier's heroine, who when asked bout the truth of the poet's story said. "there's nothing in it, as the old lady was so sick that I was called to carry vessels from the church to her house, so that the sacrament could be administered to her. This the writer says was the conversation so far as he

H. M. Nixdorff, who is the author of "Barbara Frietchie" and a well-known citizen of Frederick city says in a letter in my possession, under date of Jan. , that the only two men who knew what was going on at Mrs. Frietchie's that morning were Jacob Engelbrecht, who lived opposite, and Jacob Smith, who lived down the road. Both are now dead, yet both said they saw Barbara Frietchie waving an American flag the morning Jackson and not Lee, as stated by L. J. W., passed through Frederick city Let us then still have our idol, unless positive evi lence is brought to destroy it. F. L. O. N. BLOOKLYN, Jan. 18.

Mill Town Without a Mayor.

From the Manufacturer A remarkable example of the new mill towns which have recently sprung up about the Southern cotton mills is the town of Peizer, S. C., which now has about seven thousand inhabitants, of whom about three thousand are employed in four cotton mills situated there. The corporation owning the alls owns the town also and will sell no part of the land, leasing it to preferred persons for limited periods. Capt. John Smith is the head of the corporation and consequently the presiding genius in the town. The town has no mayor, no council, no police, no courts and no lawyers. The sale of intoxicating leguors is prohibited. There is no newspaper n the place. No one is permitted to live in the town who cannot show a clean past record.

Georgia Protest Against Goebel.

Fr. m the Atlanta Constitution. What are the grounds for a further contest to seat ochel? No human being outside of Kentucky and not a hundred men in the State can say. Mr. Goebel as gone before the Legislature to have the verdict of the people and the decision of the Election Board

If there is any wisdom or conservatism left among the Democrats of Kentucky we trust they will bring the present state of affairs to a prompt and final nclusion. We do not thin't that Mr. Goebel is as inportant as the Democratic party of Kentucky, and we are very sure that his personal and individual interests in the Governorship of that state are not as important as the welfare of the party at large.

"Carrying Coals to Newcastle." From the Washington Times,

A New York fivm sends encalyptus plants not only various European countries, where they are in great demand for planting in swamp places, but cen to Australia, where the trees are indigenous. The reason for this is that the encalyptus seeds better in certain parts of this country than it does any-

of steel, and it is said that it can so reely fill the or-ders that pour in from the wheat growers out in

It Fell Off. From the Youth's Companion.

who long to have him drop or slur over solver. He can't do it, for he would split bicycle academy, "our school started with a good

THE SITUATION IN NATAL.

The British appear to have met with little or

no opposition from the Boers in their passage

of the Tugela, the latter retiring about five

miles from the river to positions already fortifled, or which they are described as busily intrenching. The general dispositions of Gen. Buller's force appear to be as follows: Gen. Warren's division is on the ex-treme left, having crossed the Tugela at Trichardt's Drift about six west of Potgieter's, where one brigade, Lyttleton's, has crossed, followed by another, Hildyard's, from Springfield, Although Gen. Clery is not spoken of, he is probably in command of the troops intended to occupy Colenso and guard the communications. The whole movement, therefore resolves itself into a turning movement directed against the Boer ight flank. From the tenor of the despatches it would seem that the immediate object of den. Warren's division is to envelop the right of the Boer positions while they are attacked n front by the brigades that crossed at Potgleter's. It is from this point that we shall probably hear of the first fighting, and it can hardly be long delayed, as every hour gives the Boers time to make their works more formidable. In the event of defeat, the British would be in an awkward position should the Boers be in a condition to follow them up; while, in the event of a British success, the Boers would find themselves in a perilous situation, as there would naturally be a sortie of portion of the Ladysmith garrison o take advantage of their discomfiture, and hey would find themselves caught between two fires. The consequences of defeat on their right would be to force the Boers to withdraw t once from the whole line of the Tugela, and collect their forces on the northwest and northeast of Ladysmith preparatory to falling back on their second line of defence in the Drakens-

berg Mountains and toward Laing's Nek. The complete silence as to the Boer move ments shows either that Gen. Buller's staff is not well informed on the subject, or that it is thought better not to disclose what is known for well-understood military reasons. But whatever Gen. Joubert may be doing, his conduct so far leaves very little doubt that he is making the best disposition he can to meet the emergency. It would be very interesting could we know what steps have been taken on the Free State side to protect the passes between the Basutoland border and the Van Reenen's Pass, which we know is strongly fortified. The passes to the northward are not in immediate danger and can be occupied at leisure, but in the event of the success of the turning movement now in progress on the west, the three most southerly passes would

lie open to Gen. Warren's division The fact that no resistance has been offered o Gen. Buller's advance across the Tugela proves that the Boers mean to remain on the defensive in positions already selected, and from where in case of defeat they can fall back in comparative safety from cavalry pursuit, on he forces still south of Ladysmith, on whom they must rely for support. Their chief danger, as has already been pointed, out would be a sortie from there. The question is whether the garrison is in a condition to send out a large body to take part in the relieving operations, the statement that appeared a few lays ago to the effect that the ration of the troops had been raised on the prospect of reief, going to show that the privations undercone had seriously deteriorated the strength and health of the men. So much depends on he result of the coming encounter that we may be sure that neither side will leave anything to chance, but that both will put forth their best efforts.

The desultory fighting that has been going on now for several days about Colesberg coninues, and a party of Australian troops fell into the hands of the Boers, and several were captured. Latest letters from Cape Town speak of great discontent among the local Colonial troops, who complain of their organizations being broken up small detachments and scattered about among the different British commands. or put to guarding railway bridges and stations. They attribute this in part to jealousy on the part of the British regulars and partly to the mistrust of the authorities. They also complain that they are not allowed to nominate their own officers, but are put under men they know nothing about or who are quite unacquainted with Boer methods of fighting.

DOCTOR'S DIPLOMA FOR SALE. Price \$500, With a Commission to Anybody

Who Will Get a Customer. Supt. O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital made public yesterday a letter which came from Detroit, addressed to "The Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital," a few days ago, It informs him that a graduate of the University Medical College has fallen into poverty and would like to sell his diploma. The writer says: "The only purchaser for such a thing, of ourse, would be some student who had falled pass his examinations, or some man who for business reasons, wanted a medical diploma and could not get one in the ordinary way; or some student who had gone part of his time to some student who had gone part of his time to college and had to quit for some reason. As to the price, \$500 is less than half what it cost its owner to get it. Of course it is worth more than that, particularly to a man who has failed and will have to give up altorether unless he can go home with a diploma." And this is aided: Fifty to \$100 that some one, yourself if you care to try for it, can make by selling it for my friend. If you don't care for it, can you give me the name of some one who would care to work up a customer for it? It occurs to me that some of those South American fellows who are always about the University and Bellevue might be a good customer for it."

The letter was signed "H. J. Buttonbook, care General Delivery, Detroit, Mich." Supt. O'Rourke said yesterday that he would be very much pleased to find out something more about the writer and the owner of the diploma.

bout the writer and the owner of the diploma. LI HUNG CHANG'S GRANDSONS

Are in This Country to Take a Course in Vanderbilt College.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18 .- Two grandsons of Li Hung Chang are here with Dr. Walter Lambuth, secretary for the Southern Methodist Episcopal Board of Missions, but formerly missionary at Soo Chow. His home is at Nashmissionary at Soo Chow. His home is at Nashville, and his plan is to lave the young men prepare themselves there for a course in Vancerbitt University. They are accomplished Chinese scholars, but have been studying English only two years, under a private tutor. They dress in American style and have discarded their cues. They paid a visit to-day to the University of California, where they were received by Prof. Fryer, who speaks Chinese fluently. Prof. Fryer is anxious to have an oriental home established at Berkeley, where Chinese and Japanese students could have their meals cooked and have servants of their own race.

Anti-Free Lunch Bill in Maryland. Annapolis, Md., Jan. 18.-An anti-free lunch bill which, if it is passed, will gladden the hearts of many a saloon keeper and sadden the lives of many an accomplished free-lunch grabber was introduced in the House of Delegrabber was introduced in the House of Dele-grates to-day by Mr. Hartnet of Baltimore. It prohibits any holder of a liquor license, save corporations or incorporated a-sociations, from maintaining a free lunch, the penalty be-ing a fine of \$5 for the first offence and \$50 for the second and succeeding offences, with an imprisonment in juil as an alternative penalty in case the fine is not paid.

The Good Roads Movement.

ALBANY, Jan. 18 .- A meeting to advance the nterests of the good roads movement will be held here on Saturday. Many of the officers of neid here on Saturday. Many of the officers of the State L. A. W. will attend, besides many others who are any ous that the state Legisla-ture take some definite action. It is expected that a petition will be prepared for the en lorse-ment of wheelmet, asking the Legislature to appropriate \$1,000,000 for good roads.

Not Onite Herself.

From the Manufacturer.

A concern in lowals making farm wagons wholly if steel, and it is said that if can sorresly fill the orless that pour in from the wheat growers out in akota and other parts of the West.

Flayright - You'd better say a few kind words to the star before the performance. She seems dispirated.

Manager - In what way?

Well, she says there are moments when even she doubts, that she is the greatest actress in the world.

Compensation.

From the Indianapolis Journal. sympathy."
"Yes, but the upper dog most often has to pay "The under dog in a fight generally gets all the

ART NOTES.

Drawings by Peter Newell at Keppel's. The Keppel gallery in East Sixteenth street contains at present a collection of sixty little drawings by Peter Newell which will be on exhibition there daily until Jan. 25. It takes but slight provocation nowadays to make an exhibition and no more interest than that of seeing the originals of a number of humorous conceits which have already appeared in various illustrated periodicals attaches to this little show. Most of the drawings are in color and they are the more entertaining on this account in many instances than in their published form of black

and white. Mr. Newell's drawings may well be described as high-class children's slate pictures. There s no copying of anybody's methods and there s but little knowledge of the figure or of construction displayed in the work. We cannot expect any sense of proportion when the partipris is evidently exaggeration. Big heads, for instance, on tiny bodies is a form of pictorial humor that never seems to pall. What such drawings as these might be if the artist possessed more academic knowledge there is no telling exactly, but it is altogether probable that if he possessed it and knew how to keep it out of sight white making use of it they would | the board at to-day's meeting that this should be vastly more satisfying. The wit in the verses or legends accompanying each drawing is innocent and wholesome enough, even if it is rather too triv.al to excite more than a quiet smile. The sensation experienced is very gentle. The best thing about the work is that it is nalve and quite individual and the best hope for the artist's fature achievement is that he may advance into something better worth doing in the humorous field and appeal by a more complete knowledge of facts in nature to a more exacting public. A sample of the verses will give an idea of their general character. Thus under a picture of a little Indian boy hanging on a limb of a tree which reaches out over the water, shooting an arrow into the lake and making concentric circles on the surface, are the lines:

"Whene'er into the lake I shoot though careless be my aim, always hit." declared Towhit, "the bullseye just

the same. Again, a little girl with her hair dressed in long tubular cur's speaks thus to her pop-eyed aunt at the other side of the picture:

Dear aunt, the kitty chased a mouse, the naughty little witch. And it ran up a curl, it did, and I can't tell you

HUBERTY EMPLOYS JACOR NEU.

Democratic County Clerk Sends a Repub

lican Representative to Albany. Former Justice Jacob Neu, who ran on the epublican ticket in Brooklyn for Sheriff at the last election and was defeated, has work to do at Albany this winter, and strangely enough, it is in the interest of County Clerk Peter R. Huberty, who was on the Democratic ticket. Some important legislation affecting the county Clerk's office has been outlined and Mr. Huberty has decided to send ex-Justice Neu up the river to look out for his interests. They were close, personal friends long before Mr. Neu abandoned the Democracy, and his Mr. Neu abandoned the Democracy, and his conversion to Republicanism has not apparently interrupted their friendship. Should Mr. Neu be successful in his mission at Albany, he may possibly get a permanent place in the County Clerk's office. The fact that Register Howe, the only successful Republican on the county ticket, did not appoint him as counsel caused some surprise among the politicians, as he had the backing of Lieut-Gov. Woodruff and other influential Republicans. Friends of the former Justice say that there is no foundation whatever for the rumor that he intends to return to the Democratic fold.

NABBED FOR HOISTING A STONE. Contractor Arrested Because He Ran His Own Engine a Few Minutes.

Charles F. Parsons, who has the contract for hoisting the stone used in the facing of the big office building at Court and Joralemon streets. Brooklyn, to be known as "Temple Bar," was arrested on Wednesday afternoon for running a stationary engine without a license. The engineer, for some reason, was discharged summarily by the architect and, as the last big granite block was about to be hoisted. Mr. Parsons decided to finish the job himself. He didn't suspect for a moment that he was running any risk, as he was thoroughly familiar with the work and had a license to run an engine in Manhattan. In a juffy, however, an officer from the Boiler Inspector's Bureau, who is supposed to have been notified by one of the workmen, arrested him and took him to the Adams street police station, where he was purpoled by Capt.

him for examination in \$250 bail.

SHERMAN DECLINES.

The New York Congressman Will Not Accept the Senate Secretaryship. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representative James S. Sherman has satisfied the New York Sens-S. Sherman has satisfied the New York Senators that upon reconsideration he cannot accept the office of Secretary of the Senate. New York must, therefore, look for another candidate. Clarkson's name has not been formally withdrawn, but he cannot be nominated. The caucus will meet to-morrow.

The New York Senators are now hunting for another candidate for the office of Secretary of the Senate and the name of Representative O'Grady of the Rochester district has been suggested. Mr. O'Grady left Washington tomight for New York. It is said by the friends of Mr. Sherman that his decimation of the Senate of Grice purs him in line for nomination as ate office pu's him in line for no Vice-President of the United States

Sidetracked an Invitation to Bryan.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 18.-Delegate Willis of Talbot county surprised the Maryland House of Delegates this morning with a resolution inviting the Hon. William J. Bryan to address that body. Mr. Bryan will visit Baltimore on Saturday to deliver an address, and Mr. Willis Saturday to deliver an address, and Mr. Willis thought it a fine scheme to have him before the Leg slature. Speaker Wilkinson reterred the resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations, and as the Legislature adjourned this atternoon until Monday night, there is no possibility of a report from that committee until the Nebraska Colonel is out of the State.

Mr. Willis ran for Congress in 1828 against the present Governor of Matyland on a free silver platform. Speaker Wilkinson is Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee and a staunch friend of ex-Senator Gorman

tee and a staunch friend of ex-Senator Gorman Hearing on the Drug Clerks' Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.-The Assembly Committee on Labor and Industries will give a hearing on Tuesday afternoon on Assemblyman Maher's bill providing for shorter hours for drug clerks in New York city. Last year Mr. Maher had the same bill before the Legislature and it passed, but at the request of the drug clerks, who came here en masse to protest against it, the Governor refused to sign the bill. The bill now provides that they shall not work more than 18% hours in two weaks. than 168 hours in two weeks.

Each One Had a Call.

From the Atlanta constitution. "Yes," said the old, before the war darky, "deidn't fergit mein de Christmas. I tell you I got seven secon hand longtail coats, seven pa'r er britches, seven of beaver hats, en Lawd knows jes how many collars!"

'And what did you do with 'em aff?" "Well, suh, my of'es boy jumped into one er

sox a driffix in his lifetime."
"And how do you feet about 1;?"
"Well, sub, ter tell de plain truth, en no lie, I il mix up bout it. Fer de life er me I dunno 'either les a preacher, a politicalmer or jes de same ad marger I been ever sence freedom broke out."

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Jan. 11. John Leonard

They Have No Use for Dentists.

and his entire family have the distinction of being age and has passed this much of his life sound over the reflection of Parks Martin, the and healthy without the assistance of a molar verite, as chairman of the State Central Comyests ago he married a lady with a fine set of teeth. They had four children, ell of whom are healthy, but who, like their father, nearly the case, and a nearly to the their father, nearly the case, and are as hard and as firm as bone. Mr. Leonard can crack nuts between his jews without pain and seems to get along as well as though the possessed fulla set of teeth. The family has no use for dentists and is never troubled with aches or pains.

THE THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Plans for Distribution of Armament of Superimposed Turrets Are Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18,-At a meeting to-day of the Naval Board on Construction action was taken on the several plans governing the character and distribution of the armament for the projected battleships Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia. The main question involved was whether the board should recommend to the Secretary of the Navy that these vessels have superimposed or double-decked turrets. A majority of the board has been in favor of the superimposed type, but some doubt has been manifested recently in regard to the advantage claimed for that character of turret. The Kearsarge and the Kentucky have been built with turrets of the double-deck pattern, and at previous meetings and at that held to-day a desire was expressed by members of the board to delay final action until after the final trial of the Kearsarge next

month, when all her guns will be fired. An alternative plan for distributing the armament on the Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia had been presented by Rear Admiral O'Neill, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, and after some consideration it was decided by be recommended to the Department, with the proviso that it was not to be followed if the test of the Kearsarge demonstrated that the superimposed turnet was practicable. Admiral O'Neill's scheme of redistribution provides for the retention of the 6-inch broadsides on the battleship, with changes in the nosition of the guns; two ordinary single-deck turrets fore and aft, each with two 12-inch rifles, and a turret on each side amidships, each with two 8-inch rifles. The two superimposed turrets were to hold two 12-inch rifles in the lower structure and two 8-inch rifles in the upper. By Admiral O'Neill's alternative plan the positions of the 8-inch rifles are changed from forward and aft to amidships. There are to be, according to the plan, five 5-inch rifles on each side and two 5-inch rifles on the superstructure aft.

The board decided also to recommend to the Secretary of the Navy that he urge Congress to repeal the provision of the last Nava act that the armored vessels authorized by that act be sheathed. test of the Kearsarge demonstrated that the

OUEBEC PARLIAMENT MEETS. Declares Its Loyalty to Great Britain in the Present Crisis.

QUEBEC, Que., Jan. 18.-Lieut.-Gov. Jette pened to-day the session of the Provincial Parliament that is to deal with the export pulpwood industry. The following paragraph from his speech from the throne clearly indicates the Government's intention of imposing differential stumpage dues to prevent the export of unmanufactured pulp-wood to the United States: "Within the past few years pulp-wood has assumed such importance in connection with the prosperity of our population and the public revenue that my Government has deemed it advisable to take steps to increase the manufacture of pulp in this country to the benefit of our industrial and laboring popula-

He declares the loyalty of the Province in the He declares the loyalty of the Province in the South African War as follows: "I am sure that I only voice your sentiments when I take advantage of this occasion again to assure our Gracious Sovereign of our entire loyalty, and to express our sincere wishes for the prompt restoration of peace in favor of the British Crown, which has given us our religious, civil and political liberties. I may add that our solicitude accompanies those of our fellow countrymen who have proved their patriotism by joining the ranks of the Canadian contingent to proceed to the seat of war."

CHAPLAIN SHIELDS'S TRIAL.

Iwo Bishops of His Church Charge That He Drank to Excess.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-The record of the proceedings and findings in the case of Post Chaplain David H. Shields, U. S. A., recently ried at San Francisco by court martial, has been received at the War Department and are being reviewed by the officers of the Judge Advocate General's office. The court was orlered by Major-Gen. Shafter, commanding the Department of California. A regulation of the Department of California. A regulation of the Army prescribes that when an officer is courtmartialed by order of a department commander the latter has final jurisdiction unless the sentence imposed is dismissal from the military service, in which event the papers are forwarded to Washington for the action of the President. War Department officials declined to say to-day what were the findings of the court, but admitted that the regulation mentioned was still in force, thus indicating that Chaplain Shields had been found guilty and sentenced to dismissal.

Chaplain Shields is a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed to the Army from Pennsylvania. He was ordered to the Philippines, but was detained pending an inquiry into charges made by two bishops of his church that he drank to excess. As a result of the inquiry the court-martial was ordered.

of the inquiry the court-martial was ordered

CAN'T USE THE MAILS. Fraud Orders Issued Against Two Concerns in This City.

Washington, Jan. 18.-Fraud orders have been issued by the Post Office Departmen against "the Metropolitan Collection Agency." 183 Broadway, and against William H. Rhode 212 Fulton street, both of New York city. The former concern invited merchants and others to pay \$15 or \$25 for membership and would hen collect their outstanding accounts. Most of the funds thus obtained were retained by of the funds thus obtained were retained by officers of the company. In one instance \$5,000 was collected and the merchant who lost that sum cannot obtain even the papers used by the collectors. During the Cleveland Administration the use of the mails was forbidden the same concern, but on amending its methods and giving security to observe the law, it was permitted to resume business. The Post Office authorities refuse to name the officers of the agency.

Post Office authorities for the popular "chain-officers of the agency.

Rhode took advantage of the popular "chain-letter" mania. He advertised work at home, and when money was remitted for the neces-sary outfit would advise his victims to start

PROPERTY OWNERS SEE SCANNELL. They Don't Want a Fire House in West End

Avenue, But Don't Offer Another Site. Thirty members of the West End Property Owners' Association called on Commissioner Scannell at Fire Headquarters yesterday afternoon and protested against placing engine and truck companies at Ninety-second street and West End avenue. Walter Stabler, the spokes-man, told the Commissioner that placing the companies on the site selected would depreciate neighboring property to the amount of \$150.

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TO OBSERVE THE TOTAL ECLIPSE. Harvard's Preparations for Photographs at Its Georgia Observatory.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jap. 18. - Experiments are now being conjucted at the observatory Harvard, preparatory to observing the total elipse on May 23. The eclipse will be visible in Georgia, where a temporary station will be secured, and photographs of the eclipse, sur-"Well, suh, my offes boy jumped into one er dem, en no scouer did he jump dan he felt a call ter be a missionary. Den, de next ter him hopped into n'er one en felt a call ter be a professer in a schoolhouse. En den n'er one negged himself out, en felt a call ter be a lawyer, en he sa hangin roun' de jestice courts. N'er boy put on a suit en feel a call ter be a congressman—do' he never most a drink in his lifetime."

"And how do you feel about 12"

"And how do you feel about 12"

"All how do you feel about 12"

"All mix up bout it. Fer de life er me I dunno wether is ca peacher, a polinicaiser or jes de same that many negatives may be taken a' one time, and wil be kept turning to face the sun by means of elockwork. and will be kept tu means of clockwork.

INDIANA GOLD DEMOCRA S. Angry at the Regulars and Threatening to

Run an Independent Ticket. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.-The leading gold toothless. Mr. Leonard is over 20 years of Democrats of this city and State are angry s haby tooth. None ever grew. Twenty mittee, and they have determined to place a